HOW CRIMINALS ARE MADE. FACTS DRAWN FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF VETERAN DETECTIVES.

Petty Criminals that are Developed into Mank Burglars—Where their Ingentous Tools are Procured—Home and Foreign Criminals—The Dangerons Sober Criminal.

While in conversation, a few days before the recent police changes, with Capt. Kealy, Mr. Golden, and Mr. Dusenbury, of the city's detective force, a reporter of Tas Bun raised the question as to how far inherent mental qualities and previous habits of life and occupation influence criminals in their selection of the several walks of crime by which they seek to live. Capt. Kealy replied that those things have much less to do with the settling of criminal pursuits than the immediate circumstances and associations under which the first criminal steps are taken, and still less than the progressive education in crime gained in penitentiary and prison life. From this beginning a long conversation ensued on the topic of criminal life. Inasmuch as the three old and experienced officers corroborated each other throughout, and broke into each other's remarks frequently for the better elucidation or illustration of points that were made, it may be as well, in presenting a resume of their experience and conclusions, to regard the three collectively as one, and their several utterances

as the combined detective voice. "Many people," they said, "especially those whose knowledge of criminal life is purely theoretical, or derived from novels, imagine that persons entering criminal pursuits are govthat a criminal pursuit once adopted is, as a rule, adhered to; or, in other words, a man once a pickpocket is always a pickpocket; or another, once a burglar, is always a burglar. Hardly any supposition could be more errone-ous. Primarily there are, of course, predisposing influences which have a certain effect in governing choice. A man of education, refined habits, and possibly a minimum of courage, would not be likely to adopt the criminal walks requiring brute force and nerve. Such a one would be far more likely to become a forger or counterfoiter than a burglar or highway robber. Still, under certain circumstances-opportunity and the particular mode of working of those who were his tutors in crime—he might be either, foreign as they would be to his Criminal occupation, however, is, like everything else, progressive. Two things stand in the way of the beginner in crime attaching himself to what we may view-taking them in the criminal's own light-as the higher walks of predatory industry, the top rungs of the crim-

genius some new line of forgery, confidence operations, embezzlement, or others of the class of crimes dependent upon brains, adroitness, and address for their success, he must enter on the broad level as a general thief-one of the class who will steal anything they can get away with, from a needle to a ship's anchor. From that level he may rise, partly by the force of his own increased knowledge of the practice of crime, partly by his natural adaptability for orine, partly by his natural adaptating reconspecial methods of preving upon the community, partly by the navice and cooperation of older criminals with whom he comes in contact, whether at liberty or doing time in a prison. From a petry general sneak thief he may become one of a gang of pielpockets, and from a piekrocket, in course of time, may suddenly come to the front with distinction even as a Descalary hank burgler.

inal ladder. The first is, naturally, lack of ex-

ass bank burglar. ere was Abe Conkley, one of the Manhat-There was Abe Conkley, one of the Manhattan Bank burglars, as an illustration, who before that job was simply an ordinary pickpeeled. Robert Corcoran was nothing but one of the lower class of petty theyes until suddenly he made a reputation by his complicity in the robbery of the Boyiston Bank, in Boston, one of the most enermous and successful bank robberies ever percentaged. That happened in 1869 or 1870. The burghars started a patent medicine store in a building adjoining the bank, on the second floor—the lovel of the bank. They cut through tae wall back of the bank safe, packing into their patent medicine boxes the bricks and mortar they took out, working patiently by night and concending their operations by day until they could get at the back of the safe, which they cut out bodily. The next morning, when the cashier opened the safe, he found that he could look right through it into the patent medicine store—or walk through it into e patent medicine store—or walk through it into e patent medicine store—or walk through it, he chose—and that \$1,300,000 in clean cash d been carried off in the course of the night. 'Tom braper was another who distinguished mself by rising from the condition of a adger' thef—a variation of the panel use game—to be a burglar, and a first-class

himself by rising from the condition of a balance of help and bouse' game—to be a burgiar, and a first-class one. His first big job was the burgiary of the Quincy lank of Quincy. Ill., in 1874. By the way, he once ran for Assistant Alderman here in New York, while he was a balger 'thief, and came very near being elected. There was a target company named after him. He made more money probably than any other man in his line of business at that time, was very liberal with it, and consequently popular among a certain large class of voters. Seott and Puniap, who were in the great Northampton Bank burgiary, used to be mere sheak thieves in Chicago. Other illustrations might be given, if necessary, to show that criminals as a rule go through preparatory courses of training, take degrees in crime, you may say, and that applies not simply to those who enter criminal life as addits, through choice or the pressure of necessity, but those who are born to crime as well. There is no high road to the top of the criminal profession any more than in any other.

"About the shortest cut is afforded by the State prisons. There is improvement there, under Pilsbury's management, in the matter of criminal education, but more is yet needed in both prisons and penitentiaries. The Sun was right, in some articles if published on penology a few years ago, in styling those institutions schools of crime. At that time there were gathered together daily in one disused shop in the Auburn prison 400 convicts of all ages and classes, from boys to old men, from young beginners in crime to the most hardened and desperate offsalers. Their intercourse was unrestrained and it may easily be imagined what their topics of conversation were. Out of that school graduated some of our worst criminals, who use netering it were mere petty thioves."

"Are there many first-class bank burglars, known as such, now at such as per petty thioves."

"Are there many first-class bank burglars, known as such, now a constitute the one of

who upon entering it were mere petrythieves."

"Are there many first-class bank burglars, known as such, now at liberty in this country?" the reporter asked.

"No," was the answer: "not more than twenty who deserve that appellation. It requires rare qualities in acriminal to constitute him one of that class. He must have patience, intelligence, mechanical knowledge, industry, determination, fertility of resources, and courage, all in high degree, But, even if he possesses all these, they cannot be utilized unless he can find associates possessing the same requisites, or gain admission to one of the already organized gangs, and they are very chary about taking new men into their confidence. Sometimes the arrest of a single man out of a gang will put a stop to the operations of the remainder of the gang for a long time, simply because they need another man, and can find nobody they can trust. Bank bargiars sometimes spend months in preparation for a job, gleaning necessary information of the habits of bank officials, forming about the covered trassures all the time, but with the patience to wait until the iron is faily not before striking a blow. When they come across some new kind of lock, they will manage to get possession of one, whatever its cest and whatever roundahout means may be necessary to get hold of it, and, taking it apart, will study its construction until they know its strong and weak points, and how to beat it, just as well as its inventor or maker could. They are always on the alert to utilize for their purposes every new appliance of power. Look at that machine, for instance. It is technically called a "drag," Simple as it looks, it is extremely powerful—and so quiet. By means of a bit, a hole is bored through a state door; that block is set inside; the point of this screw rests on the block; this block rosts inside the surface that has been bored; then the screw is turned by this fong handle, which two men operate. As the screw turns the blocks are forced apart, further and further. It is a pow

be, but would buy, simply for use on the one occasion, a coach and pair of horses, which they would sell the next day at auction. Americans and Jews are generally the sharpest burglars, and most skilful in evading pursuit."

"Where do burglars get their tools?"

"Almost any mechanic or blacksmith will make any tool he is called upon for if its construction is within his capacity, without asking any questions about the uses to which it is to be put, provided he gets his price for it. It is, of course, more than probable that he guesses the use for which it is intended, but that, he thinks, is not his business. He is guilty of no offence, for there is no law against making burglars, tools unless guilty knowledge of their purpose can be proven, and there is no law against having them or carrying them about excent at night. Still, the maxing of such implements is, as a rule, confined to those mechanics who are actually in league with the criminals who expect to use them."

"Are women employed to any great extent in the perpetration of burglaries?"

"As accessories, yes, to a very great extent. They are employed to gain information, to stand ontside watch when a burglary agoing on inside a building, and not infrequently aid by taking rooms where their accomplices may cut through walls into adjoining stores or warshouses. But I never heard of a woman actually taking part in the work of opening a safe or a store. Some of them laws the nerve for it, but not the strength desired.

"It is a mistake to suppose that European eriminals are superior to ours in adrotness and boldness; Our bank burglars are shead of their English rivals, and so in almost every other branch of criminals have more originally than ours. One of them laws the nerve for it, but not the strength desired.

"It is a mistake to suppose that European eriminals have more originally than ours. One of their queerest and most novel trieks was the clock-work dodge for burglary. That was operated in Bolgium, and, I believe, in Paris. Jeweller's store, buy some also in the box and take out some article. In doing so he would set in motion a concealed clockwork in the box, which, at agrice hour of the right, would strike a hammer upon a cap, fire a mass of synamite in the box and with the explosion read the safe. Of course the hurghest would have their preparations made to be on hand when that occurred. That was ingentous in its way, but requiring infinitely less skill and address in effecting than hundreds of devices our rescals have employed, and could never be pinyed on our Yankes jewellers. The French have been said to be alread of us in skill in obtaining goods and money by false pretences; but where does the world afford such a brilliant record of achievements in that line as is set forth in the history of New York savings banks?

"Confidence men must have a pelished de-

perience and skill; the second, lack of confidonce in him or knowledge of him by the older and more practised hands, whose cooperation would be necessary. Hence, if he cannot strike out for himself by the force of his own

"Confidence men must have a polished demeanor and an address capable of impressing
their intended victims, ready adaptability instriction of the control of their perculiar enterprises. The gray and problitly innity in striking out novel fields for their peculiar enterprises. They may and frequently
do become for are or counterfeiters, but hardly
an experiment of the counterfeiters, but hardly
do become for are or counterfeiters, but hardly
do become for are or counterfeiters, but hardly
and the counters, but hardly
do become for a counterfeiters, but hardly
do become for a counterfeiters, but hardly
and was a forged cheek and demanding the
image of the principal walks of crim that
does not require a great deal of cool courage."
When you speak of the principal walks of
a frintinals by their respective methods. How
for its that possible?"
When you speak of the principal walks of
a frintinals by their respective methods. How
for its that possible and the counterprise of the counterprise
and the counterprise of the principal walks or
affect that the counterprise of the counterprise
sound dense men. hotel thievos, pickpockets
mest therew, grower all threws, and so on; butmest as numerous as the persons employed th
tham. Take hotel thieves, for instance. There
was a numerous as the persons employed the
tham. Take hotel thieves, for instance, There
was an indicate the more and the counterprise
was a numerous and then each of these
sub-divisions have other distinguishing pountions. There was a but the counterprise
the counterprise of the counterprise
the counterprise
the counterprise
the counterprise of the counterprise
the counterprise of the counterprise
the counterprise of the counterprise
the counterpri

John F. Mills has sued John W. Bennett in the Kings County Supreme Court to recover \$65 for board, medicines, and necessaries furnished to Mary board, medicines, and necessaries furnished to Mary Remett, the defendant's wife. The answer is a general denial, and a further allegation that the defendant was always ready and willing to support his wife. Justice Cooke granted an order for the examination of Mary Bonnett before trial, as she was said to be sick and her death was hourly expected. Dr. Mills submitted an afficient was hourly expected, be not confined to her bed for three months in his own house, at 28 Columbia visit that Mary Bennett had been sick and confined to her bed for three months in his own house, at 28 Columbia visit that he was married to John Rennett fourtieen years ago. Sine partice from him sixteen weaks ago, and he has since reserved to John Rennett fourtiers years ago. Sine partice from him sixteen weaks ago, and he has since referred to John Rennett fourtiers and the months of the serving his house my submid told me tog. He said sok women were not weaked, and if I did note to by lair means I would go by four. My husband has not been to see me in two months past.

HOW MUSIC HATH CHARMS. THE WONDERFUL STORY OF AN ACCOR DEON IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Damon and Pythias in Love-The Power of Music-An Accordeon Hastens a Marriage and Yanks a Divorce from a Chicago Judge in Less Time than Four Days.

Mr. Frederick Sliepp is a man of fine figure living in Chicago. He is twenty-two years old. He is a clerk in the employ of J. B. Gore & Co., suctioneers, 180 and 182 Wabash avenue. A more industrious and conscien-tious auctioneer never chinned his way to prosperity. A year ago he fell in love with Miss Agnes Levetag, a maiden of German descent, with azure eyes, rosy lips, and retrouses nose. She was pretty, coquettish, fascinating, and 17. Mr. Sliepp courted her with the fervor of true love. He was one of a number of suitors, and she was undecided as to which to accept. The clerk secured the influence of Miss Lavetag's married sister, and through her representations Agnes finally received his attentions. He gave her several valuable rings, and she ornamented his waistcoat with a fine gold chain, They rode out together, visited theatres, indulged in ice-cream tête-à-têtes, and billed and cooed at regular intervals. Miss Levetag resided with her mother, who keeps a crockery store at 252 Clybourn avenue. The mother was

delighted with her prospective son-in-law.
In January last Mr. Sliepp invited Miss Ages and her sister to visit him at his boarding house. They did so. While there he intro-duced to them Mr. Otto Fredke, son of the landlady. Mr. Sliepp commended the sister to Mr. Fredke's attention. Otto is a handsome gentieman, with a marvellous aptitude for the ac-cordeon. The young ladies, charmed with his music, invited him to call at their house with the accordeon. He accepted their invitation, and frequently visited the crockery establishment. His manners proved as fascinating as his mu-Sliepp was delighted. Fredke was his Pythias. They roomed together, and confided to each other their joys and sorrows. Otto seemed to think that his friend had made a great mistake in his choice of the sisters, and

seemed to think that his friend had made a great mistake in his choice of the sisters, and urged him to correct it. He hinted that Agnes had a high temper, and inoked the animation and beauty of her sister. Sliepp, however, was not to be put to sleep. He decided that he liked Agnes better than anybody else's sister, and clung to his determination to marry her. The wedding was set down for the 1st of May. The treacherous Fredke lugged his accordeon to the crockery store every evening, and filled the parlor with music. The sisters discovered that he was a delightful dancer. They took turns at the piano, and were alternately whirled in the arms of the manly Fredke. One afternoon in March old Mrs. Levetax was shocked. Mr. Fredke fell on his knees and implored her to give him her daughter Agnes. The good old lady demurred. She said that Mr. Sliepp had a prior claim, and one that could not be disregarded. Mr. Fredke weep, but the good matron would not reient. She urged him to take the younger daughter. Finally the young man arose from his knees, dried his eyes, and said that, as Agnes had acknowledged that she loved him, he would allow nobody but himself to marry her.

The news reached the ears of the unsuspecting Sliepp. He rushed to the crockery bazaar, and found the accordeon and his friend Fredke

ing Silepp. He rushed to the crockery began, in Silepp. He rushed to the crockery began, in the hard at work. He stopped the coord Frosten hard at work. He stopped the coord Frosten hard at work. He stopped the coord Frosten hard at work. He stopped the coord from her at work and it was granted. A dramatic scene followed. The whole Levetag family, sunfry invited guests, and the two lovers were there to hear the decision. Agnes expressed her determination to her duty and carry out her engagement with Silepp. There-you have a proposed her determination to her duty and carry out her engagement with Silepp. There-you he partor carred. His rivation had carry out her engagement with Silepp. There-you he partor carred. His rivation had carry out her engagement with Silepp. There-you have a partor carred. His rivation had carry out her engagement with Silepp. There into his face, and the distressed Agnes applied restoratives. His sad condition had deeply affected her. While stooping over his prostrate form she whispered words of hope. Fredke revived and brightened up.

For a few days he had no visits to the Levetags. Then the sweet notes of the accordeon were again heard in the little parlor. Gossits began to talk of the open manner in which Otto and Agnes made love in Silepp's absence. The accordeon, and urged Mr. Silepp to transfer his affections to somebody else's daughter. That gentleman, however, held both daughter and mother to their word. Agnes plead with him in vain. Then to his face she told him that she had enough love in his nature for both, and declared that he would not give her up.

The music of the accordeon continued until the fire. Silepp philosophically declared that he had enough love in his nature for both, and declared that he would not give her up.

The music of the accordeon continued with the had benefit of the hand of the capter at his office at noon he would blow his brains out. The girl showed the letter to her mother. That kind old lady urged her to her mother than the mother than the mother

PRESIDENT WILLIAMS'S CASE, District Attorney Catlin and Anthony Com

Anthony Comstock carried the framed obscene letter which he alleges President Edward F. Williams of the Greenpoint Savings Bank wrote to George Rowland, a retired merchant of Greenpoint, under his arm as he entered United States Commissioner Allen's court room, in States Commissioner Allen's court room, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Williams, his brother, Stdney, and his counsel, District Attorney Catlin, armed with a lot of law books and a roil of 750 pages of legal cap paper, containing the testimony taken upon the charge, were already in their seats. Gen. Catlin summed up for the defendant.

"Now, if Mr. Comstock will be quief. I will be obliged to him," said Gen. Catlin, on being interrupted by whispering between Mr. Comstock and another.

A SHORT RACE WITH A QUEER FINISH.

Iwo Pretty Cutters Contending to the Narrows Both Beaten by an Old Mud Sloop. English cutters, as they are called, are coming into favor with some New York yachts-men. Strictly speaking, they are American cutters of a somewhat exaggerated English model. They are all built here. The one great advantage that they have over other boats is that they can't be capsized. They carry several ons of lead in their keels, and this weight, no matter how far they may be thrown over in a equall, always brings them back again. In ther words, they simply lie down under the wind, and get up when it passes away.

Last Sunday two of them, one considerably larger than the other, came out for a sail, and soon got into a tussel in the Narrows. There was a moderate sailing breeze. The small one beat the larger one badly to windward, but they were both beaten by a little old sloop with a were both beaten by a little old sloop with a deck load of manure. Handsomely finished craft, with beautiful white sails, they presented a pretty appearance upon the water; but they sailed poorly, either because there was not wind enough for them, or because there was not wind enough for them, or because there is little or no speed in them. Great, heavy things, they moped through the Narrows, and came about with considerable difficulty, while the old sloop, with her unsavory deek load and mud-colored, patched rans, rapidly gained upon them, and passed them near the mouth of the Narrows.

As these beats are something new in yacht building, their performance is closely watched by builders and connoissours. The idea of the leaded keel is said to have been taken from the sating qualities of the little yachts on Prospect Park lake. It is condemned by some builders and favored by others. There is a wide difference of opinion upon this matter among the knowing ones in the boating world. Some of these who witnessed the inglorious defeat of the two handsome cutters inquestion, contended that in a good stiff breeze they would soon wait away not only from that old sloop, but from many a fast yacht. Others held that if the wind ware blowing hard the did sloop would be going about her business, while the cutters would be lying down waiting for the wind to stop blowing. A few more argued that while the leaded keel might be all right, the shape of the cutters was wrong. All these new cutters are very narrow and very deep. Shapp as wedges, they have little or no bearings, sand heir stability depends entirely upon the weight below. This, according to the sticklers for the centreboard model is a fatal error in yacht building. The answer of the cutter men is that as their craft are made expressly to sail on their sides, and never on an even keel, their wedge-like shape offers so little or no bearings, and their wedge-like shape offers so little or no bearings, and their wedge-like shape offers so little resistance that they can g deck load of manure. Handsomely finished craft, with beautiful white sails, they presented

STRICKEN FROM THE BOLLS,

ludge Advocate General Russell's Opinion in

the Case of Three Soldlers. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend has promulgated, for the information and guidance of the National Guard, an important opinion of Judge Advocare General Horace Russell in regard to striking the names of three men from the rolls. On the 1st of December, 1879, |Capt. Cole of the Twenty-first Separate Company certified to the ommander of the Third Division that, at an election on the 20th of November, 1879, for noncommissioned officers, Frederick Pierce was elected fourth sergeant, in place of William V. Osborn, stricken from the rolls; that Charles G. Mullen was elected corporal, in place of John Gage, stricken from the rolls, and that William H. Young was elected corporal, in place of William A. Seibert, stricken from the rolls. Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, commanding the Third Division, requested the reasons for striking the names of Oaborn, Gage, and Seibert from the rolls. The reason assigned by Capt. Cole was that they "had been received contrary to the previsions of law and the regulations, in that they ward enlisted under the age of 21 years without consent of parent or guardian, in violation of section 13 of the Military Code." Major-Gen. Carr disapproved of the report on the ground that the Captain had no authority to strike any names from the rolls. The matter was then referred to the Judge Advocate General. Oeborn enlisted Jan. 25, 1877, aged 19 liam H. Young was elected corporal, in place of eral. Osborn enlisted Jan. 25, 1877, aged 19 years; Seige enlisted Jan. 25, 1877, aged 18 years; Seibert enlisted Jan. 4, 1877, aged 18 years, each without the consent of parents or guardian. But they have not nor have their parents or guardian, applied for their discharge. Osborn was 21 in January, 1879, and was musiered and inspected in June following.

Judge Advocate General Russell, in his opinion, says that Osborn's continued service, after arriving at his majority, and particularly his muster and inspection in June, were such a ratification of his enlistment in January, 1877, as to make it thenceforth lawful and binding upon him and upon the State. "Whether the same ruling will apply to Gaze and Seibert is not clear, because I am uninformed when they became 21 years of age, If they were 21 before the inspection in June, 1879, of became 21 years of age, If they were 21 before the inspection in June, 1879, of became 21 years of age, If they were 21 before the inspection in June, 1879, of became 21 years of age, If they were 21 before the inspection in June, 1879, of became 21 years of age, If they were 21 before the inspection in June, 1879, of became 21 years of age, If they were 21 before the inspection in June, 1879, of became 21 years of age, If they were 21 before the inspection in June, 1879, of became 21 years of age, If they were 21 before the inspection in June, 1879, of became 21 years of age, and selbert and should be restored. If Gaze and Seibert ratified their enlistment after becoming of age and before their names were stricken from the rolls, then their names were properly stricken from the rolls. The commander of a separat

Faragraph 609 of the General Regulations has seen amended so as to read;

Commandants of regiments and companies subject to the approval of the respective division commandars are squired to strike from their rolls the names of all per-poses who have been received or relatined as members of uch regiments or companies contrary to the provisions flaw and of these regulations; and they are strictly for-idlen to grant to any such person a certificate of service of exemption or discharge from military service.

CO-OPERATING IN STOREKEEPING.

The Ladler Co-operative Dress Association Offices Opened to the Public.

The Ladies' Cooperative Dress Association threw open its offices to the public yesterday at 112 Fifth avenue. From 12 to 2 P. M. a committee of ladies belonging to the association was present to give a cordial reception to all callers. These receptions are to be continued to the end of this week. The rooms have been hired for the summer by the managers, and are used in winter for a dancing school. The main room is in the second story, and it extends from front to rear, with windows at both ends. The floor is waxed; chairs and tables are provided for a hundred visitors. On the tables was terday was the first published official prospectus of the enterprise. It is modelled after a similar association incorporated in London, in 1877, with a capital of \$250,000. The object of the association is to establish a convertible testimony taken upon the charge, were already in their seats. Gen. Catlin summed up for the defendant.

"Now, if Mr. Comstock will be quiet, I will be obliged to him," said Gen. Catlin, on being interrupted by whispering between Mr. Comstock and another.

Mr. Comstock's retort was: "I don't pronose to lower myself to the level of the counsel. I have a right to the protection of the Court, for much of the abuse that has been put upon me is for the outside public.

Gen. Catlin, toward the close of his argument, produced a fac-simile of the obscene letter enclosed in a frame exactly like that containing the original. The resemblance was striking and Commissioner Allen said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told a part. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told a part. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it would be better not to get the two mixed up, as the product of the counsel. The following the first two mixed up, as they could not be told apart. Gen. Catlin said that it wou

J. B. SHEFFIELD'S MILLIONS

ONE OF HIS SONS UNDERTAKING TO CONTEST HIS WILL. enthal Sheffield's Averment that his Father was not of Disposing Mind and Memory and that he was Unduly Influenced. The door bell of Surrogate Alton B. Parker of Kingston, N. Y., rang violently about half an

his visitor was a messenger from the law firm of Lord & Lord of this city, who wanted to serve him with the requisite preliminary papers

alleges that the execution of the pretended will was obtained and procured by improper influences exercised and practised upon the testator by persons named as executors and others. It is claimed that Joseph B. Sheffleld, when it is alleged that he made and executed the will was, by reason of age, mental illusion, and mental and physical disease, disqualified from making any testimentary disposition of his property, or of performing any testimentary act, and by reason of his mental and physical condition was the more easily subjected to such undue influence. The executors named in the will are William R. Sheffleld, Silas B. Brownell, and Agnes I. Sheffleld, J. Lenthal Sheffleld petitions the Surrogate, in view of the fact that he is next of kin, and a son of the testator, to issue citations directing the legatees to appear before the Surrogate and show cause why the probate of the will should not be revoked.

The legatees named in the will are Agnes B. L. Sheffleld, Agnes S. Sheffleld, Agnes L. Sheffleld, Caroline P. Sheffleld, Joseph B. Sheffleld, These are excluded, on the ground that they have been will be shalance of the living children, excepting William B. Sheffleld and J. Lenthal Sheffleld. These are excluded, on the ground that they have been will be a lained by the shalance of the income goos to the children. Th

THE GLASSMAKERS' REVOLT.

Objecting to Being Paid for their Services on

The revolt against the store and "shinnie" system of paying workmen, in vogue among many of the glass manufacturers of New Jersey, has been partially successful. The Salem Glass Works issued a paper note, about the size of a fifty-cent fractional currency note, which reads as follows:

SALRE GLASS WORKS. Date;
Ten years after date, we promise to pay bearer, at our store in Salem, New Jorsey, 5 cents in lawful currincy of the United States, for value received.
This promiseour note with be taken by us in payment of any debt due us before its maturity, and will be by us received for the amount named therein.

(Signed)

These, it is alleged, were not good for anything except to be converted into merchandise, and no one would pay for them more than fifty per cent of their face value. Yet, it is said, they were received by the workmen in payment for service rendered.

The Mystery of John Reilly's Beath.

The father of John Reilly, who died in Bellevice Hospital on Friday from a fracture of the skull, produced, it was supposed, by a fall when drunk, notified Superintendent Walling, yesterday, that, in his opinion, his son's death was due to an assault, and not to accident. Reilly was found unconscious in the cellar of 441 East Eighteenth street, early on Thursday morning. Supposing him to be suffering from alcoholism, the police, after a short sojoirn in the Twenty-second street station, removed him to Believue Hospatal, where he died twenty-four hours laier without recovering consciouaness. His death was attributed to sicoholism, and when the autopsy discovered the dault fracture, that was supposed to be due to an accidental fail. Mr. Reully, who is a respectable man, living at 258 avenue B, says that his son's life was threatened by persons in whose occupanty he was not Wednesday night, and that he was found unconscious too far from the entrance to the cellar in Eightenth between the street to have failer there. His theory is that his son was fatally injured by the man who threatened his life, and his body bruncht to the cellar where it was find. The matter will be investigated at the inquest, which will be included to be referred.

Dr. M. E. Schide, a young druggist of 322
Ninth avenue, was before the Jefferson Markes Police
Court yesterday on a complaint made by Mrs. Jennis
Minnerly, the wite of Policeman Minnerly of the Thirtyseventh street police station. She used a 222 Ninth
avenue. On Toesday last site wither Dress at 222 Ninth
avenue. On Toesday last site wither Dress and the reical advice. While talking with him she seem to fine
ical advice. While talking with him she seem to fine
ical advice and kinsed her. Justice Duffy Issued a warrant for
his arrest. face, And tassed ner. Submer Face to the said in court Dr. Schide admitted the offence, but he said in court Dr. Schide admitted the offence, but he said he was very sorry. A sudden impoise had overcome his insignent, and he had forzotten himself. The coursel for Mrs. Minnerly said he desired to have the case pustioned until a civil suit for damages, now pending, could be decided. Justice Dudy adjourned the case ladefinitely.

Respers in city prisons are on duty twelve hours daily, and are obliged to purchase and wear antourns. The average number of prisoners under the charge of a keeper daily is fifty, and they take to court the most desperate criticipals, who, if unsuccessful in their applications for discharge by writs of habeas corpus, are ready to resurt to any means to except, and the keepers are often in dangerous positions. A keeper's pay is \$500.0 year. Bents and the commodities of lite are advancing, and the keepers any that the Legislature should pass a law making the salaries of the keepers in city prisons the same as is now paid to policemen and firemen.

CINCINNATI, April 10.-Enos Mosslander, a

CINCINNATI. April 10.—Enos Mosslander, a bachelor, 77 years old, who lived alons on a farm in West Virginia, three miles from Bellaire. Ohio, was found on Wednesday burned to death in his bouse. A large hole was burned in the floor, but by some means the fire had been extinguished. The theory of the neighbors is that lead extinguished. The theory of the neighbors is that leads to the first him to confess where his money was. Turns years ago him to confess where his money was. Turns years ago him to confess where his money was. Turns years ago him to confess where his money had been death for the same purpose, and it was generally believed that he had a large sum of money hidden in the house.

The Goroner's jury yesterday viewed the remains of J. W. Smith at an undertaker's at 86 Sixth avenue. The body was then taken to Philadelphia in the 2 o'clock train. Dr. J. C. Schapp, house surgeon of 8t. Vincent's Hospital, lold the circumstances of Smity caning to the hospital with a broken leg, and or his subsequently shooting himself.

Deputy Coroner Donlin read the result of his autopay on Smith's body, and the inquest was adjourned until tomorow.

BRIEF MENTION.

Entries for the fourth annual dog show of the West-minster Kennel Club are to be closed at Superintendent Lincoln's office, 141 Fullon street, to-morrow. Mayor Cooper has advised for. Cornell that the inter-ests of New York and Brooklyn will be promoted by his approval of the bill appropriating money for the comple-tion of the East River Bridge.

The contestants of the will of Zachary Pock have sith The contestants of the will of Zachary Peck have with-drawn their objections to its prolute, their atterney being satisfied that the undue influence alleged to have been excrited upon the testator by his wife could not be proved. The will of Herman D. Aldrich was yesterday flied for

logical Seminary.

Relative to a report that his horse Lord Murphy, now at Newmarket, England, was suffering from a severe attack of lung fever, Mr. James R. Keene and yesterday that he had heard of the report, but had received no advices subsequent to the report.

The following named officers of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club have been elected: Commodore, Wm. Cartor of the vacht Parole; Vice-Commodore, W. A. Stewart, yacht Sairie Gamp; Servitary, A. Varian, yacht Quite; Treasurer, W. Potter, Jr., yacht Sharpis.

Land Committee of the C

MRS. LEWIS'S CONFESSION.

What is Said to have Led to the Rumor about

Judge William Fullerton, who was one of the counsel for the alleged widow in the Lewis will case, in conversation with a reporter for THE SUN yesterday about the rumors concerning the cause of State Senator Charles H. Winfield's absence in Cuba, said: "The rumore have done the greatest injustice to Mr. our before midnight on March 30. He found Winfield. We were all deceived up to almost the last moment."

When were you first led to doubt the integrity of her claims?" asked the reporter.

of Lord & Lord of this city, who wanted to serve him with the requisite preliminary papers for contesting the will of Joseph B. Sheffield, a millionaire iron merchant of Saugerties.

Mr. Farker received the papers with urbanity, riter his caller had informed him that he was under the impression that unless the papers with urbanity, for contesting the will would be lost. Mr. Scott Lord, the senior menould be lost. Mr. Scott Lord, the lost of the property of Joseph B. Stott Lord, the lost of the property of Joseph B. Stott Lord, the lost of the property of Joseph B. Stott Lord, the lost of the property of Joseph B. Stott Lord, the lost of the property of Joseph B. Stott Lord, the lost of the property of Joseph B. Stott Lord, the lost of the property of Joseph B. Stott Lord, the lost of the property of Joseph B. Stott Lord, the lost of the property of Joseph B. Stott Lord, the lost of the property of the lost of the lost of the lost of the property of the lost of

NEW YORK CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

Their Condition as Reported to the Bank ALBANY, April 10 .- Following are additional reports of the New York city savings banks; Norm River, Resurces 5041,833,19. Listilizing Due depositors, Sedi,630,500 surplus, Seo,130,500, This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879; Due depositors, \$539,206,45; sur-plus, \$72,208,08. plus, \$72,258.08. Resources \$8,199.79.54. Lindbittes—Due depositors, \$7,450.38.4.00; surplus, \$740.305.01. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, \$7,192.912.38; surplus, \$100.405. Resources \$181.381.59. Lindbittes—Due depositor, \$17,458.89; surplus, \$698.104.45. Resources \$181.381.59. Lindbittes—Due depositor, \$17,458.89; surplus, \$6,920.21. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, \$165.100.70; surplus, \$20.500.77; Surplus, \$20. norted Jan. 1, 1870: Due depositors, 2100,000, rd. 201,000, 25, 380, 47, 57. Linkhites—Due depositors, \$67,022.34; airplus, \$1,560,23. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, \$102.73.70; sirplus, \$1,547.94. Hankins—Due depositors, \$750,700, Linkhites—Due depositors, \$750,700, 201,0 Jan. 1. 1879: Due depositors, \$670,322.13; surplus, \$83,029.93.
Franking.—Resource...\$1,319,704.12. Limitities—Due depositors, \$1,218,006.10; surplus, \$96,607.30; This bank reported Jan. I. 1879: Due depositors, \$223,115.04; surplus, \$107,149.48.
New York.—Resource...\$4,145,140.90. Limitities—Due depositors, \$3,526,319.11; surplus, \$619,821.39. This bank reported Jan. I. 1879: Due depositors, \$3,149,380.83; surplus, \$364,142.30.
Bank ron Savissa.—Resource...\$2,519,609.67. Limitities—Due depositors, \$20,700.
This bank reported Jan. I. 1879: Due depositors, \$20,700.00; 18; surplus, \$3,242.47.30.
This bank is closing, and has received no deposite daming the year.

A State Senator in Contenut San Francisco, April 9.—At Sacramento, this vening, the State Senato directed the Sergeant at Arms o condine Senator Kane until be porges himself from ontempt, and also deprived him of all rights as a Senator Kane retines to tell the name of the person who, he liceas, attempted to bribe him with \$1,000 to vote for critain bills.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

iew York Stock Exchange-Sales April 10.

Governments were quiet. Railroad bonds were fairly active, but speculative issues were weak. Money on call 6 % cent the ruling rate, with variations both ways in exceptional cases. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$299,980; sustoms, \$694,967. The bank statement presented the following

Bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, \$1,562,600; bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week, \$1,562,600; national bank circulation outstanding: Gurroncy notes, \$342,974,245; gold notes, Curroncy notes, \$342.974.245; gold notes, \$1,421.400.
The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

\$1,149,009 449,669 18,000 553,000 New York.
Boston.
Philadelphis
Miscullaneous...

\$630,000 Total

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a

of the Constitution.

The market for printing cloths at Fall River has been very guiet. Manufacturers are not has been very quiet. Manufacturers are not disposed to press goods to sale, and though a few have changed hands at 5½, during the week, the general asking price is 5½c, for 64 squares. Production for the week, 130,000 pieces; sales, 5,000 pieces; deliveries, 112,000 pieces; and stock on hand 97,000 pieces.

The production of anthracite coal last week was 371,042 tons, as compared with 360,419 tons for the previous week, and 405,161 tons the corresponding week of 1879. The total production from Jan. 1 to April 3 was 4.696,974 tons, as against 5,132,261 tons for the like period of last year, showing a decrease this year of 435,287 tons.

tons.

The imports for the week were \$8,938,079, of which \$2,571,346 were dry goods and \$6,366,733

The imports for the week were \$8,939,079, of which \$2,571,346 were dry goods and \$6,366,733 merchandise.

The Lebigh Valley Railroad Company has just paid to the Treasurer of New Jersey \$130,000 for the riperian grant made to the West Line Railroad Company in 1872, which the late Asa Packer subsequently became possessed of. The grant was partly paid for in cash, and a mortgage for \$82,000 given to secure the rest. Mr. Packer permitted default on the interest of the mortgage for the purpose of having it foreclosed, and thus acquiring a Sheriff's title deed. After the sale had been made the Central Company secured an injunction restraining the Sheriff from delivering the deed. This injunction was dissolved on the 24th of March last, and the Sheriff will deliver the deed to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in a few days the State covennating therein to defend the title.

The transfer books of the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad Company were closed in this city to-day without previous notice that such action would be taken. They will remain closed until May 20, when the annual election for directors occurs. The closing of the books without notice provoked much adverse comment in the street, and is believed to have been instigated by the parties who have acquired a large interest in the stock, and by this action hope to prevent any concentrated opposition to them at the election. It may have been inspired by speculative motives, as the stock dropped 3 per cent. upon the announcement.

The following are the street quotations to-day for unlisted miscellaneous securities. Boston, Hartford and Erie, 11, 62, 20 central Construction, 956100, 60 % cent. paid: Denver and Rio Grande, 69166704; do. ext. snh. 27, 6293 Edison Electric Light, 70061, 200; Edison Ore Milling, 3906325; Flint Perc & Marquette, 246244; do. income, 146244; Texas Pacific con. sub., 3464; do. income, 14624; Texas Pacific con. sub., 3464; do. income, 14624; Texas Pacific con. sub., 3464; do. income, 14624; Texas Pacific con. sub., 3464; do. income,

INDELIBLE VEGETABLE LIP AND FACE INTO DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF THE all artists, below manufacturers, priors.
Send for our NEW ILLUSERATED CATALOGUE.
HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL, "free of charge.

54 WEST 14TH ST. HEAT Oth AV.

A MERICA N standard beliard and pool tables not and second hand at great burgains and case terms W. H. GRIFFITH A CO., SO Breadway, our 20th at